

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1ST, 1892.

NUMBER 9

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.
and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
His Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Company's;
The New Zealand Shipping Company's;
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments:—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 2.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 50, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 4, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caju. English services: at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Boreia. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alm, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis, N. 9.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p. m. on Thursdays.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Clary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ouvidores. Hours from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Fildhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 52. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo da Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private homes and on board vessels. Rua dos Ouvidores No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício at 10 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquês de Pombal.

Dr. Raymundo Banderla, relessee: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Gloria. Office: Rua do Rosário No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 5954.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Lavramento. Study.—Bible services: in English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 11—On the Ladder, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

FLINT & Co. 142, Pearl St., New York CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

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QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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RESERVE FUND 50,000\$000

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Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,

Godesberger Company, London,

Wm. Cory & Co., Belfast,

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JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

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General Plumbers.
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.

Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.

Direct importations from Europe and United States.

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Technical office and workshops under the management

of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosmo Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30 a. m., 11 a. m., 2.55 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 4.30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Saturdays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.5, 9.30, 11 a. m., 1.30, 4, 5.35, 7.15 and 9 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m.
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguan Ferras) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully

solicited.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Gardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, etc., in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

With special arrangements to prevent counterfeiting.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOUOE ROBERTSON, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1830)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co. General and Commission Merchants, SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it contains itself for use in

this country by reason of the times after explosion not being

injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-

vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and

more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detector Caps and Bickford's patent

use. For further information and prices, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Otton.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000

Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1889.

For further particulars apply to the

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Sorby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital	£1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund	1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital	2,400,751 "

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1.º de Março. Telephone No. 427.COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1.º de Março.LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital	£1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund	£ 480,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
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Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal
Perfumeries and Pear's Soap
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital	£2,000,000
Accumulated Funds	£6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Ruade S. Pedro, No. 7—1st floor.

Companhia Marques Limitada.

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Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and
apparatuses.
Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.
Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machi-
nery.Manufacturers of Nails, Rail-way spikes, and Bolts. Also
Lead, Gas, and Water piping.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.
Caixa do Correio 841. Telephone 355.
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.CHALK & COONAN,
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,
SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.
(P. O. Box 136).Agents for
Casa Lupton
Banco dos Lavradores
(Sociedade Commercial).

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single
wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated
and Central Station plants. Electric Mining Machinery,
Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,

Agent for Brazil.

Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

P. O. Box 954. RIO DE JANEIRO

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up	750,000
Reserve fund	450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
and Agencies:LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Cusick & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. J. H. Barenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co. GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E. C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,

1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital	£ 1,500,000
Realized do	900,000
Reserve fund	750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWN ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,020)

Draws on:

[Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
pondents.]Germany Norddeutsche Bank in [Hamburg, Berlin,]
[N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,]
[International Bank of London, Limited]
[London.]

England Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France Crédit Lyonnais
[and branches]

Spain Banque d'Arrvrs, Antwerp.

Belgium H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.

Italy Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.

Portugal Mouricoff & Co., Naples.

United States Banco Lisboa & Agores and corres-
pondents.

Uruguay G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Argentina Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transmits every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,

June 1891

Companhia União Industrial
S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital	Rs. 10,000,000
Debentures	£ 675,000 atg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTÓVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURADA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succ. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1.º de Março.

BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

89, Rua 1.º de Março, 1.º andar.

Subscribed capital	£ 1,000,000
Paid up capital	800,000
Reserve fund	225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
Correspondents in New York and all the principal
cities of Europe.Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every
species of Banking business.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has
been for years and is now prescribed by the lead-
ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest
results are the following:Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-
ness produced by long illness whether from
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and
assimilation.FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated
though many persons have sought to trade upon its
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)

and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and

Japanese parchment

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors:

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

W. HAWKSWORTH

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

Specialties:—Location and construction of Railways;
Iron and Steel Bridges and Buildings; Tunneling, etc.;
Harbour and Submarine works.

Office: 89, Rua 1º de Março

BUSINESS NOTICES

Companhia Nacional Manufatura de Fumos.—On Thursday afternoon February 24th was formally inaugurated the operation of the factory, Fabrica Progresso, of the Companhia Nacional Manufatura de Fumos, on the Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, San Domingos, Niteroy. This mammoth concern is the largest tobacco, cigar and cigarette factory in Brazil, and for that matter in South America. The company was organized May 1, 1890 with a capital of 1,200,000\$000 and with a board of directors, composed of Dr. Alfredo R. F. Chaves, president, Dr. Oscar Varady, vice-president, Dr. Jeronymo de Castro A. Magalhães, secretary, Antonio J. Esteves, Junior, treasurer and João F. de Freitas. The plan of the company is to manufacture on a large scale smoking material, using the best native and imported tobaccos, to supply both the domestic and foreign markets. It immediately leased, in accordance with this plan, for a term of twenty years, five big adjoining buildings at the water's edge in San Domingos and proceeded to remodel and adapt them to the ends of such a factory. The appointments for a first-class factory of the kind both in arrangement of the building and in equipment of machinery, are superb and leave no room for adverse criticism. The machinery is all of the most recent invention and comes from the best establishments of the United States, England and continental Europe.

The factory is divided into eight different departments. The power department is provided with two Babcock & Wilcox boilers of 45 horsepower each, a Brown engine of 60 horse-power, a Worthington engine, a complete fire-extinguishing apparatus, an electric dynamo for 300 lights of 16 candle power each, besides a number of adjunct appliances. The cigarette department contains eight Bonsack machines, each capable of making 120,000 per day. Each of these machines is operated by only two men, one to feed it the material, and the other to remove the perfectly-made cigarette, ready for the consumer. The machines perform all the work as carefully as if endowed with human intelligence. There are also four Elliot machines, each capable of manufacturing 90,000 cigarettes a day and nine Cubantias, each turning out 20,000 per day, closed at the ends and without being pasted. The exclusive privileges of these machines for Brazil are the property of the company, where are besides a number of accessory machines in this department.

The department of preparation of tobaccos contains a great variety of perfected machines for cutting, drying, cooling, separating, etc., tobacco and a huge mill for grinding snuff. The cigar department has seven machines. The company makes all its own boxes and packages for packing the multitudinous variety of products of the whole factory and has consequently organized and operates suitable departments, as the typographical, labelling and box-making, containing among other apparatus ten perfected machines for the manufacture of paper-boxes of all sizes and forms; the carpenter and general work shops; the hydraulic power and miscellaneous, all amply provided with necessary apparatus of the latest invention. The air of the whole factory is kept pure by constant renovation through means of an automatic ventilator.

At present the working force consists of eighty persons in different departments. This number will be augmented from time to time according to the requirements.

The company employs in the manufacture of its products the best home and foreign grown tobacco, Bahia, Rio Grande, Goyaz and Rio Novo in Minas contribute the excellent domestic material. Turkey, Virginia and Havana furnish the necessary foreign article. The trade can, therefore, depend on the excellence and high-grade of products sent out from this factory. The quality will be such as to recommend them to the consumer.

Among the cigarettes the notable brands of the factory are the Bird's Eye, Virginia, Sport, Dandy, Delicias dos Estados, Delicias do Rio Novo, Recordações de Goyaz, Violetas, Colonia Franca, Republicanos and Federaes. The smoking tobaccos embrace the brands Violeta, Havana, Guaymas, Caporal, Bahiano, Barbaena, Rio Novo, and Goyano. The cigars range from the choice and delightful Perolas to the Caricosas. There are also the brands Rosa do Brazil, Liberdade, Flor de Portugal, Favorita and Fluminenses.

Besides supplying the domestic trade the company expects to pay special attention to exportation. Brazil is par excellence a tobacco-raising country, with the perfected processes this company uses, its products can not fail to attract the trade of foreign countries. As to prices and quality they can meet successfully the competition of any market and it is only a question of brief time before the Companhia Nacional will be shipping abroad large quantities of its products.

The shareholders of the company can congratulate themselves on the broad and comprehensive policy adopted and followed by the directory. No efforts were spared to provide the factory with the most perfected machinery. No alterations, therefore, will be needed for years in this respect. The cost of production by the use of the most recent processes is reduced to the minimum, to the great advantage of consumption. This necessarily implies that as the productions of the company are introduced into the market, recommended by their price and quality, they will be readily absorbed by the trade and grow in favor all the time; for it can not be disputed that the San Domingos factory turns out nothing but absolutely pure products without the least suspicion of adulteration, which can not be said of the products of many foreign factories.

The company has established its general offices and ware-rooms in the building at No. 73 Rua da Assembleia in this city where any orders will be promptly attended to or any information given to the trade. The foreign trade will find it to its profit to put itself into communication with the company's office.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 1892.

The action of the minister of finance in extending aid to the business interests of the city by a loan of 25,000,000\$ to the banks, ought to produce good results if it is properly employed. For a long time past discounts have been most difficult, at times even impossible, and if the banks use this loan wisely and with the purpose of aiding commerce, it will soon result in the removal of the present stringency felt in the money market and in a consequent improvement in confidence and trade. We trust, therefore, that the banks will exercise the greatest caution in its use. It is not intended for the relief of bankrupt directors and their speculating friends. It is not designed to prop up bubble banks or rotten companies. It is simply intended to relieve commerce and local trade which have become much embarrassed by inability to procure the usual discounts and advances which their necessities require. If the money is used in this way it will soon be in circulation, and the whole city will in due course feel its beneficial effects. It is, however, only a temporary measure of relief and will not effect the prime causes of the critical financial situation in which the country is now placed.

On Saturday last the *Jornal do Commercio* published an important editorial upon the anomalous position in which the executive branch of the government is now placed. According to the constitution (Art. 42), if a vacancy occurs during the first two years of a presidential term, a new election must be held, and according to the new electoral law, promulgated January 26th, (Art. 37) this election must be held within three months after the vacancy occurs. As this electoral law was promulgated subsequent to the deposition of General Deodoro, perhaps a modification might be allowable as to time, but as the Vice-President has as yet taken no steps to provide for the election, although more than the stipulated three months have elapsed, it is becoming important to know what he is going to do. It is held by some that the provisions of the constitution which make the first election of President exceptional, apply also to the first presidential term. In that case something would have been said about the Vice-President assuming the presidency for the whole period. As the country entered upon a legal status immediately after the adoption of the constitution and election of its first President, it must be considered that the ordinary provisions of the constitution went immediately into effect. In that case Article 42 is in force and the Vice-President has no option but to order a new election.

We wish to call the attention of the government to the necessity of opening the coastwise traffic to the fullest competition, and to the advisability of imposing restrictions on the subsidized companies in the matter of extortionate charges. The service now rendered by the national companies is defective, costly, and inefficient; it is a disgrace to the country and unworthy of the slightest degree of protection. The restriction of the coastwise traffic to the

national flag is intended, we presume, to develop the national shipping enterprise, which is an object worthy of all proper encouragement; but when we find that the restriction is serving to develop nothing better than a lot of swindling, parasitical companies who are obstructing, rather than assisting domestic trade, it may very properly be asked whether the country would not be more benefited by extending the privilege to all applicants. We have just had an experience with a company which received three boxes from us for Santos with a request to call two days later for dispatch and receipt. It then took fully a week and some half-a-dozen trips to the Saude to get these boxes dispatched, the shipping clerk refusing to dispatch them until the day of sailing. And then, when it was finally decided to dispatch the accumulated freight, we were charged 15\$, and an extra 15\$00 for *capatazia*, for what formerly would have cost 6\$. Leaving the excessive rate (which is a swindle) out of the question, why is it that Brazilian railway and steamship offices can not transact business as it is done in other parts of the world? Why is it that everything is postponed until the last moment, to the great inconvenience of the shipper and involving needless risks in the confusion of the hurried dispatch of many packages. A very small amount of common sense ought to teach these agencies that it is better for themselves, as well as for the shipper, to dispatch everything as fast as received. They have their warehouses and they can very easily separate and mark all packages in a manner which will insure correct delivery. We have on several occasions had boxes sent back to us because they arrived at the railway station after two o'clock, the hour fixed for closing the dispatch of parcels for a train which was to leave fourteen hours later, or because the steamship agency was not dispatching parcels until the next day. All this involves double expense for local delivery, while delays in waiting one's turn at the agency still further increases the expense. We have had to pay a carrier for half a day's time at the railway office waiting to dispatch a little parcel carried under his arm, and on which the express charge was about a quarter the charge for a parcel of lazy employés to avoid work. It is a burning disgrace to the country that such things should be permitted, and it should be clearly understood that as long as they are permitted it will be absolutely impossible for Brazil to make any progress in commerce and industry. If the Brazilians could realize the consequences of such conduct, they would hide their faces before such instances of incapacity, indifference and infinite laziness. There is not a public service in the country which is not more or less burdened with these parasites, and until they are cleared out progress will be absolutely impossible.

From the *Diário Oficial*, 26th February.

AID FOR THE BANKS.

The government has decided, in view of the difficulties with which the market is struggling, to use the legal authorizations which permit of assisting the banks, under determined conditions, up to a maximum of 25,000,000\$.

For this purpose it consulted, through the minister of finance, many of the most important banking institutions of this capital, the Associação Commercial, and the views of citizens of the most recognized competence.

These were unanimous in asserting that the position of the market is most trying and demands the prompt intervention of the government for its improvement.

Further, they were unanimous in indicating the provisions of the law of May 25th, 1875, re-established by that of July 18th, 1885, as alone being of efficacious employment at the present moment.

The government, holding as of the utmost importance the interests of legitimate commerce, such as the respectable credit institutions that are established in this capital, can not but accept the indication above, based upon so safe and competent information.

There follows a report from the minister of finance to Vice-President Peixoto which contains extracts from the reports of the Associação Commercial, others in which various causes—always excepting the correct one, speculation—are ascribed for the tightness in the money market; and an estimate is given that 100,000,000\$ has been sent to the northern ports to move the rubber and other crops. The minister says: "I must repeat to you that I have accompanied with the greatest interest the movements of the market. If I am not greatly inclined towards the idea of government intervention in such questions, I well comprehend that something efficacious may be done without offense to principles, and I assure you this I have done. The large Treasury balances, to an amount of over

60,000,000\$, are deposited in two of the most important banks of this capital, and the balances at the Treasury agencies in the states have been placed at the disposition of lending establishments, which have solicited them, in this manner avoiding the remittance of large sums in the other markets of the republic."

From the *Financial News*, London, January 29th.

A BRAZILIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

The budget estimates, as passed by the Brazilian Congress and approved by a decree of December 30th, 1891, are, we regret to say, hopelessly illusive. The revenue is estimated to produce 207,992,120 milreis, and the ordinary expenditure is fixed at 205,948,204 milreis, thus showing an apparent surplus, on paper, of, roughly, 2,000,000 milreis. The par value of the milreis is 27½, but since the Emperor was deposed the milreis has steadily declined, until to-day its value in gold is barely 15. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because the government has to make heavy payments to its foreign creditors in gold. Now, the friends and creditors of Brazil would be only too glad if there were a surplus, but to attempt to create a false feeling of security by utterly false estimates defeats the very object which the government has in view. It is well known in Rio de Janeiro, and will be equally recognised here, that the Brazilian budget in reality not only shows no surplus, but discloses a deficiency of at least 50,000,000 milreis, at a very moderate computation. The concealment of the truth is the very worst policy, whether an individual or a nation to adopt. Everybody is well aware of the speculative mania by which Brazil has recently been convulsed. If there are no worse developments than have already come to light, it is due to the fact that enormous amounts of gold were found to be hoarded in the pockets of the people, and these were brought out for the purposes of speculation. For some time these unlooked-for supplies of gold prevented the rapid depreciation of the currency which the excessive issues of paper freshened. Now, however, it is clear, from the price to which the milreis has fallen, that the ordinary difficulties of the government will be greatly intensified by the serious depreciation of the national currency.

In the amount of 207,992,000 milreis set down in the budget as revenue the minister of finance includes an estimated increase in the Treasury deposits of 4,500,000 milreis; but, even if these deposits do increase to the extent anticipated, they will represent an addition to the public debt, and nothing else. The government is to spend the deposits, but it has to refund them sooner or later, and it is simply ludicrous to count them as revenue. If this item be deducted from the officially-declared revenue, we find at once a deficit of 2,466,000 milreis in place of any surplus. This is a comparatively small matter, in the recent report by Mr. Lowther, the secretary of the English Legation in Brazil, the total national debt on May 1st, 1891, was set down as £106,015,000, and this did not take into account the railway subsidies or liabilities in connection with colonisation and emigration. There are loans known over here to the amount of more than £444,000,000, of which the interest must be paid in gold. To meet the interest on the public debt we find in the budget 70,833,000 milreis allocated to the department of finance. At the present value of the milreis the interest on the foreign debt known here will require 39,600,000 milreis, taking the interest on the £444,000,000 at 4½ per cent. There remains, therefore, from the sum set apart for finance only 31,233,000 milreis to pay interest on £62,000,000 of national debt and the interest on well-subsidized railway subsidies, besides the expenses of the finance department itself. It is quite certain that the "finance" estimate will show a huge deficit. It is true that there is an appropriation of 10,000,000 milreis for difference in exchange, but such an amount will not go very far with the premium at about 135 per cent. And this is not all.

In the expenses of the ministry of the interior not a penny, we understand, was voted for the police, nor for sanitary and hygienic purposes, which usually cost 2,000,000 milreis; in the ministry of justice no appropriation was made for magistrates' pensions and other items aggregating 4,000,000 milreis; in the ministry of public instruction the schools and salaries of professors have been forgotten, and they cost about 2,000,000 milreis annually in Rio. Here, then, we have another 8,000,000 milreis of absolutely necessary expenditure of which no account has been taken in the budget. The government will be obliged to make these disbursements, and a supplementary law to the budget already authorises it to do so. It is out of the question to attempt an approximate estimate of the real deficit—the amount we have taken of 50,000,000 milreis, if anything, is far too moderate. It is a special law, the government is authorised to spend money for certain objects, if it thinks proper, which objects are completely suppressed in the budget. Brazil, it is to be feared, is getting into deep water, and its finances are in almost as disordered a state as the general internal condition of the country. *The Rio News*, examining the budget, says:—"Taxation cannot be increased; the population is overburdened already. Life is each day dearer; the laboring party is agitating the towns, strikes are taking place, and the worst of all is that the paper-money question is still unsettled." Nobody knows the exact amount issued. The Chamber of Deputies voted a law restricting the new issues, and transferring the power of issue exclusively to the government; but the law did not at all suit the Banco da Republica and its powerful chairman, Mr. Mynnyk, and when it came to the Senate the majority of senators prevented the bill passing by refusing to hold a session. Parliament is now adjourned till May, and the grave question of the issue of paper money is therefore left unsettled, with the Banco da Republica apparently still the master of the situation. The position of Brazil is undoubtedly very serious, and looking at its financial aspect through rose-colored spectacles will do no good. The suppression of the Banco da Republica and its printing presses is the first thing to be done; for until a stop be put to the noxious growth of the paper currency, it will be impossible to restore financial equilibrium in Brazil.

ENGLISH JUNIOR CLERKS AND THE PESTILENCE.

S. Paulo, February 29th, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

SIR,—The time has come when silence must be broken regarding at least one phase of the Santos trouble, namely, the apathetic indifference towards the sickness and mortality now rife among English clerks there, manifested by a man who, by ignoring their responsibilities, continue with sullen persistence to expose those under their orders to a danger which they themselves for the most part shrink from facing.

Various are the excuses put forward, when indeed it is thought necessary to offer any excuse at all, for what must be characterized as this lamentable dereliction of duty on their part. It is said, for example, that clerks need not stay where they are unless they choose. But this statement is absolutely fallacious, as it cannot apply to those, notoriously by far the greater number, who are bound by contracts. A few assert that they themselves share the same danger as those in their employ. But all who have experienced yellow fever know that even though they work and sleep within the area affected by the pestilence, the peril for them is not the same. It is not the seniors but the younger and healthier subjects among our countrymen who are the favorite food of the epidemic. But supposing even if there were so, the excuse is unavailing. The clerk who may choose to risk his life in pursuit of his pecuniary advantage, cannot confer upon him the right to expose that of another for the same end.

These boys, for most of them are little more in point of age and experience, on whose behalf, without their permission or knowledge, I venture to take up my pen, are under the orders and influence of the heads of firms, and depend wholly upon them for protection.

Putting all mention of contracts on one side, leaving out of consideration the high devoted spirit which prompts them to disdain such a course, what resource have they if they abandon their far from lucrative posts? Their salaries afford them no more than a bare living, especially in view of the famine prices now obtaining; they cannot save money, and to leave their employ would simply be to cast themselves adrift in a strange country without the means of subsistence.

Within a very limited number of weeks, at least six young English clerks in Santos, out of a total of perhaps not more than forty or fifty at the outside, have paid with their lives the penalty of their unobtrusively heroic performance of duty.

The month of March is close upon us—that month so notoriously fatal to Englishmen in Brazil, and yet "no power cometh to help" the survivors, no mercy is apparently to be extended to them. Were they members of any other profession or trade, their professional duties, or, if they have contrived to make their voices heard to good purpose. But there is an idea abroad among the public that combination is unworthy and ungentlemanly, and that it is their duty to await relief from their superiors; or failing that, to suffer and die, to help, nurse, comfort their sick, to bury their dead in silence. And this they do in a way which is good, yet pitiful, to see.

The hideous mortality from yellow fever in Santos, the crowded cemeteries, the horrible desecration of the dead, whose bones, after having been a sufficient time in the ground to render such an open tomb possible, are taken out again and tossed into a common receptacle, that room may be made for the thronging new-comers; the stench of the marches around whose fetid tidal waters percolate into the graves and retire again rank with an added venom; the scenes in the streets, where death is too common to excite interest or commotion, all these are matter of the commonest knowledge.

Chancing to meet one of the principal foreign consuls in Santos on Sunday last, he gave me the following information with liberty to quote it if I thought proper, viz: "The admitted mortality in Santos in December last, according to official returns furnished him, was of some 800 persons; but his private advices, on which he based his report to his government, were to the effect that the number of deaths could not have been less than 1,200; or, in a single month, about 7 or 8 per cent. of the entire estimated population."

A shipmaster who had had the extraordinary good fortune to survive five months in the plague-stricken port—five months of sedulous attendance on the slow grinding mills of "Order and Progress," and who had been noting the fate of his colleagues in the same circumstances, stated that within that space of time no less than fifty-six ship captains had succumbed to the pestilence.

"If," as the consul remarked, "such was the mortality among captains, what shall calculate what it must have been among their sailors?"

It were easy to multiply instances, and we know the sanitary conditions of the port are going from bad to worse.

In these appalling circumstances, what are the measures which are being employed by Santos business houses to protect their juniors, whose time of life renders them especially liable to take the disease, and to take it in a fatal form.

We hear of none whatever. Experience shows almost conclusively that night is the time when the yellow fever strikes its victims. Knowing this most of those in command run away every afternoon to places of safety, such as S. Paulo, or remain there the week round leaving the juniors to their fate. S. Paulo is to the Santos merchants, etc., what Petropolis is to those of Rio, and is used for the same purpose. The juniors in both cities have to remain on the ground and to bear the brunt of the battle. I challenge a reference to the death lists for ten years back—by which it will be seen that nearly all the mortality from yellow fever among Englishmen occurs between the ages of 20 and 30—in support of this assertion.

Let me beg your indulgence while in the briefest terms I state to you a recent occurrence as to which it will be best I speak with authority. I tell it as a typical case, on public grounds, and not for personal reasons.

About a week ago I had a younger brother in Santos in charge of the office there of a well-known importing firm.

At the time when the plague began to declare itself among my countrymen and their American comrades there, I begged him to arrange so as to sleep every night in S. Paulo. I also saw his employers at the head office, who at once gave the necessary permission.

But my brother's salary did not admit of his defraying the extra expense of such a proceeding. I saw his chiefs again, and urgently requested them to order him, officially, to pass the nights in S. Paulo, at the same time mentioning the money difficulty. I was informed that his railway fares would be paid, but "no hotel bills;" as the latter might bring his salary for the time up to one conto of reis per month, which, although they were highly "pleased" and "satisfied" with him, was a figure not to be thought of. His salary, I believe, was 450,000 per month.

About this time yellow fever broke out in the chacara, which, with four others, he occupied. Two of his companions fell sick, and he refused to leave them. One died, the other survived, and then I once more asked him to consult his safety by passing his nights in S. Paulo.

But there were, at this time, only himself and one other remaining in the chacara, and he objected to abandon his friend.

Apparently, my request to his chiefs as to an official order was not thought to be of sufficient importance to be complied with. At any rate, whatever the motive, it was not given.

And then it was simply the old miserable hackneyed story, so well known in Santos and Rio. One day I heard he was unwell. The next morning I took train to Santos and visited him, where, deflected with quinine, and with fever, he lay on a bed in a private room in the Beneficence Hospital, whither he had been sent by a friend, a large-headed Portuguese gentleman, a *socio* of that noble institution.

They had hopes of his recovery they told me. Such hopes proved vain. The morning after—on a slab in the hospital deadhouse, they showed me, instead of the brother of my friend, oh God! This I shout at and recoil from—a swollen festering Horror!

This, sir, is what fathers and mothers in England send their sons to face out here; and these are the tender mercies of foreign merchants in Brazil, who are sinking away to places of safety, while they leave their juniors to man the forlorn hope in a fight against everyone is struck, soon or late, and most are killed.

What, I ask myself, is the cause for whose sake I have seen so many of these brave lads gasping out their strong young lives?

It is that merchants who are making or have made fortunes, may continue to economize on the item of "working expenses;" that claimants of the banking, telegraph, and other companies may congratulate their shareholders on fat dividends, on balances carried to the credit of this and of that account; without a word as to the youthful life which has been, and is being, squandered in the cause of obtaining these "highly gratifying results."

I feel, however, that I must carefully guard myself against putting this issue on any other than purely financial grounds, or I shall materially narrow the circle of those to whom it will be possible to appeal. Let us keep a sharp eye on expenses where mere juniors lives are concerned. I will therefore treat it as a matter of bookkeeping, and enquire—"Is the balance to the credit of 'Worked expenses' a true one, or is the accountancy in cold account?" Have all the items for funeral expenses, death telegrams, despatch of effects to England, expense, inconvenience, and loss of time in getting out recruits to the devoted staff, been duly carried to the debit side? I cannot help surmising that, after all, it might be cheaper in the end to keep these boys alive than to kill them.

Cannot the experiment be tried? I dare not ask a Santos merchant to close his office for such poor reasons. I have been able to advance; and, as I anxiously note, experience seems to show that such a course is not absolutely imperative, as yet.

But it is really impossible for merchants in Santos, and Rio too, so to arrange that they can take their juniors clerks with them when they run for their lives before sundown, clamouring at the trains for rushing to safety, and for such arrangements for conveyance and lodgment would perhaps be called for, and extra expense involved. But is no amelioration possible? Can nothing be done?

In Santos, where "Order and Progress" have barred the gates against Commerce and Prosperity, still beating vainly for admittance, the flit of a thousand delayed vessels is turning the waters of the port, always impure, into a flood of poison. "Order and Progress" as late as December last were scooping up this filth into dredgers, and depositing it, to swell in the sun on the black and unctuous mudbanks which line their sullen river—probably as their idea of a measure of sanitary precaution.

Santos, that type and example of everything that is worst in municipal and all other administration, is more than doomed; it is dead and rotten. It is time to fly from it, even for juniors!

Of any man who, with a full knowledge of the present state of things, after what we have seen and are seeing every day, shall dare continue to keep even one of those gallant uncompromising boys imprisoned in such a charnel house, or even allow him to stay overnight in it, he is ever so willing, I have others to speak according to their judgment.

Whether or no his proceeding might be justifiable on pecuniary grounds—whether or no it be really cheaper to pay for coffins than for beds in hotels—is a matter with which I do not propose to concern myself.

I have paid of my best and dearest for the right to state my own opinion, and I would tell him that the money he so saves will be blood money; that his fault will be more than negligence, it will be murder; and though he pay not the murderer's penalty he will incur the murderer's guilt. I say the flow of those deadly messages to England, messages such as writing the hearts of tender mothers, and the lives out of aged men, and must be checked, cost what it may; and that he who shall continue to make the vilest of economies at the cost of the suffering and death of those whom especially at a time like this, it is his bounden duty to shield, must, by so doing, brand

himself as a stranger to every manly sentiment, a disgrace to any nation, a traitor to God and to humanity.

I trust, sir, you will consider the importance of this subject a sufficient excuse for the length of my letter, and I remain,

Yours truly,
DONALD MACNICOL.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th announces an epidemic of diphtheria at Rosario.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th announces the appointment of Sr. Blas Vidal as Uruguayan minister to Rio de Janeiro.

—The Uruguayan customs receipts last year amounted to a total of \$8,648,509, of which Montevideo gave \$7,887,172.

—The provincial government of Buenos Aires has issued a tax of five cents on every railway ticket and two cents on every rural tramway ticket issued in that province.

—One of our Argentine exchanges uses so had a quality of ink that it is necessary to handle it with a pair of tongs to keep one's fingers clean. The editor's friends should present him with a keg of good ink right away.

—The mortality among children during the past week has been enormous and fully justifies the authorities in taking the most vigorous measures to secure absolute cleanliness in the streets and yards. The disease is chiefly diphtheria, and it seems to prove very fatal.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Feb. 20th.

—We asked Mr. Cleary whether he would come to South America next winter, and, having probably in mind some experiences through which he had passed, he replied that he did not know whether he would do that or find some quiet lunatic asylum where he could take a rest and be quiet.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We have heard of a kind of blackmailing which is being practised by officials of a certain government department upon commercial houses. These officials ask for and obtain loans for which they give *vales*, but who be to the merchant who should endeavor to enforce payment of one of these *vales*.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The *Argentine News* says that the Rosario municipal burial is simply shocking. "A richly carved coffin (drawn) by ill-led horses conveys the body to a coffin, which is placed in a vault, far too small for any ordinary being, the legs having in the great majority of the cases to hang out at the end." It is certainly not a creditable exhibition for a people who make so many pretensions to civilization.

—General Casimiro Garcia, who has just been created commandant-general of the entire frontier of the republic, being thereby invested with enormous power, is one of the military officers who signed the so-called decree which deposed the constitutional administration of Dr. Ellauri and established a brutal and unconstitutional military despotism in its place. Comment is superfluous.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 19th.

—The Argentine government has issued a decree to the effect that all importers who solicit the registration of their firms in the custom-house of the republic and who are under judgment or have been sentenced owing to contraband or customs frauds, must deposit a guarantee which will vary between \$10,000 and \$20,000 m/n which will be deposited in the Bank of the Nation to the order of the finance minister.

—Dr. Carlos Rojo, the Argentine sanitary delegate in Rio de Janeiro, has resigned. It appears that he has never made proper reports to the sanitary department of the state of sanitary matters in Rio. Being remonstrated with for this neglect and for general neglect of his duties, he presented his resignation, which was accepted by the board of health, and Dr. Antonio del Viso, Junr. was appointed to replace him, but when the minister of foreign affairs was asked to sanction the resignation and appointment he declined to do so until Dr. Rojo had given his reasons for resigning.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 19th.

—Advices from Entre Rios say that Mr. Adolfo Roth, representative of Baron Hirsch, has purchased recently over 20 leagues of camp in various departments of the province on the Uruguay coast, paying from 55 to \$70,000 per league, he is in twenty four leagues more, and is authorized to purchase up to 100 leagues. 2,000 colonists are expected daily. The land purchased by Mr. Roth for \$70,000 per league, which we mentioned yesterday, is situated in the department of Colon and belonging to Don Antonio Garcia, the extent is 5 leagues, the cattle were also purchased at \$35 m/n per head.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We are continually coming across distressed immigrants who, meeting with nothing but disappointment at the places whither they had been sent on landing by the immigration commissioners, have found their way back, weary and footsore, to town. It is of no use for these people to apply to the immigration office for further assistance; they are simply turned adrift in unsuitable conditions to apply for work, and the result too frequently is that they sink to the condition of beggars and vagrants, and must make up their minds for ever afterwards to be failures. In our opinion this is a lack of good policy, on the part of the immigration department. These people have been brought out at some expense to the government, they are already here, and they are, as a rule, willing to work if suitable work be provided for them.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, February 13.

The special naval court at Valparaiso, investigating the loss of the *John Elder*, found that there was "a great want of tact and prudence on the part of the captain (Perry) before and after the accident," and decided to suspend him from service for six months. It also suspended the first officer (Poole) for three months, warned the second officer (Burgin) for neglect of duty, disapproved of the conduct of the chief engineer (McMaster) and found that the crew of the steamer "was not sufficient to properly and safely man the boats." The court was evidently in a very bad humor when that decision was rendered.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 18th battalion of infantry left Pelotas for Saycan on the 23rd ult.

—The wine product of Caldas is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels.

—Col. Manoel Eufrazio has reached Pará, where he awaits orders from the government.

—Col. Malvino Reis is a candidate for Gen. Quintino's vacant seat in the Senate.

—In Piracicaba there were recorded last year 155 marriages, 620 births and 795 deaths.

—The president of Minas Geraes has sent reinforcements to the police detachment at Campanha.

—In Campinas on the 22nd ult. a storm unroofed several houses, blew down two and caused other damage.

—Dr. Portella and his licut.-governor, Dr. Getulio das Neves, are at Oliveira in the state of Minas Geraes.

—The Culto a Sciencia and International colleges at Campinas have closed on account of cases of yellow fever reported in S. Paulo.

—It is said that the state government of Minas Geraes has resolved to comply with the demands of the late revolutionists of Vicos.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has asked for the extradition of Francisco Antunes Maciel, otherwise called Dr. Antonio and many other names.

—The president of the state of S. Paulo has made a contract with the Sociedade Promotora de Imigracao de S. Paulo for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants.

—There is said to be a scarcity of printing paper in S. Paulo, and it is asserted that, if the supply is not soon increased, some of the papers will be obliged to suspend publication.

—The president of S. Paulo has appointed four secretaries with a salary of 15,000\$ each—total 60,000\$. The planters on the *terra roxa* of the west will have to plant more coffee trees.

—A detachment of the 7th battalion of infantry reached S. Paulo on the 22nd ult. Has Dr. Pereira Barreto again been sending alarming messages to the president of that state?

—In an interview on the 25th ult. Councillor Silveira Martins said that if it were in his power he would amnesty all the persons implicated in the late revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul, except thieves and murderers.

—The Nitheroy tobacco factory of the Companhia Nacional Manufatura de Fumos (owner of the Bonsack patent) was formally inaugurated with a dinner on the 25th ult. The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro was present.

—If you wish to go and live at Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, be prepared to pay 1\$500 per litre for rice, 1\$500 per kilo for white sugar and 2\$500 per kilo for coffee. But in compensation you can get a kilo of good juicy beef for 200 reis and a bottle of rich milk for 100 reis.

—The city of Juiz de Fora is infested with bad school boys. The latest freak of these youngsters is to take possession of a street-car and make it run down declivities at break-neck speed, thus endangering their own lives and those of the other passengers. Will not some enterprising citizen introduce into Juiz de Fora the culture of the quince tree?

COFFEE NOTES

—The *encasadores* of this city have raised the price of coffee bags to 1\$500, and double bags to 2\$300.

—The *Ceylon Observer* predicts that the export of coffee from Ceylon in 1893 will fall to 70,000 cwt. Tea is steadily crowding the older production out.

—A corrected table of Ceylon exports for 1891 gives the total export of coffee at 86,692 cwt., of which 63,649 cwt. were sent to Great Britain. Ten years ago the total export was 495,304 cwt.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that the S. Pedro branch of the Rio do Ouro railway will soon be opened to traffic.

—It was reported last week that the director of the Central railway had tendered his resignation.

—On application of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Mr. Joseph Mawson has been appointed to assist in liquidating the Companhia Geral.

—The *Diario Oficial* of the 24th ult. publishes the decree annulling that for leasing the government railways. This decree is dated Dec. 15th and numbered 666.

—The receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco were 50,822\$950 in January, against 25,534\$420 the corresponding month of 1891 and 23,293\$370 in January, 1890.

UNIAO SOROCABANA E ITAUNA.

On the 20th inst. the shareholders of the Sorocabana railway approved of the fusion with the Itauna system, the resulting company to be known as the "União Sorocabana e Itauna".

It was decided to increase the capital from 38,000,000\$ to 70,000,000\$ divided into 350,000 shares, classified as follows:

60,000 shares already issued and fully paid, corresponding to the S. Paulo and Botucatu line, with the Tietê and Tatuhy branches; 130,000 shares already issued and considered (*sic*) fully paid, corresponding to the extensions from Botucatu to Tibaçy, and from Tatuhy to Itararé;

60,000 shares to be issued corresponding to the extensions from S. João to Santos; and 100,000 shares to be issued, corresponding to the present capital of the Itauna company and the cost of works to be executed.

The usual preference as to subscription of the new shares is given present holders and 50\$ will

February 27th, 1892.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividends paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			MOI DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	164,250	Agrícola do Brasil	4 5000-Jan. 01	808	130-5000	415 0000-515 0000
1,000,000	475,000	34,000	Aliança do Brasil	5 5000-July 01	140	60 0000	
	5,000,000	451,758	Auvelar	10 0000-Jan. 01	200	150 0000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	34,354	Colônia	10 0000-Jan. 01	100	75 0000	
1,000,000	175,500,000		Braconitica	10 0000-May 01	100	100 0000	
M 100,000,000	33,000,000	(14,151,175)	Brasil	20 0000-Jan. 01	300	300 0000	300 0000-310 0000
					300	155 0000	154 0000-160 0000

9 series.....
wires.....
America.....

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

<i>Percent</i> <i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest</i> <i>payable</i>	<i>Rate</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Nominal</i> <i>value</i>	<i>Last size</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
15,847,000 {	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brasil....	100	75 1/2	70-78 1/2 %
7,930,000 {	Apr.-Oct.	5	do gold.....	141 1/2	125 1/2	—
7,790,800 {		5	Credito Real do P. Paulo.....	100	79 1/2	80-85 1/2 %
8,000 {		5	Rep. das Estados Unidos.....	100	85 1/2	—
		5	do gold.....	100	76 1/2	—
May.-June	6	Prestal.....	100	76 1/2	—	—
10,335,400 {	Jan.-Jul.	6	Uniao, S. Paulo.....	100	..	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Donations value	Last year	Closing quotation
2,400,000	2,400,000	168,212	Allianga	12,000—July 91	200	350,000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim	—	200	270,000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,278	Brasília Industrial	12,000—July 91	200	210,000	150,000
300,000	300,000	35	Brasília	8,000—Aug 90	200	210,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	166,053	Caracas	12,000—July 91	200	240,000	—
2,400,000	2,400,000	249,000	Companhia Industrial	12,000—July 91	200	240,000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	140	100,000	—
—	479,150	—	Corcovado	3,000—July 91	120	195,000	—
—	660,000	—	do	—	200	200,000	—
250,000	250,000	—	do	—	200	200,000	—
600,000	600,000	9,079	Industrial Mearim	—	200	45,000	—
150,000	150,000	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	140	23,000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pão Grande	10,000—July 90	200	140,000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last year	Closing quotation
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Paranápanema.	35000 — July 91	60	60	1000
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Ribeirão Preto.	10000 — July 91	200	200	103 000
400,000	400,000	..	Agro-Cultivo de Vaccaetas	.. .. .	200	200	215 000
7,000,000	700,000	..	Cari. e Viçosa Fluminense.	4 000 — July 91	100	100	213 000
768,400	768,400	20,000	Carruagens Fluminense.	10000 — Aug. 91	83	..	300 000
10,000,000	4,000,000	..	Ceres Brasileira	100000 — Jan. 91	60	59	200 000
3,000,000	738,000	1,300	Combustíveis e Esau de Café	100000 — Jan. 91	40	39	428 000
600,000	600,000	..	Empres. de Obras Publicas.	2 500 — July 91	40	40	.. .. 18
500,000	500,000	..	Est. e Colômbia do Brazil	100000 — July 91	60	60	61 000
40,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos un. do Rio.	100000 — Jan. 91	100	100	20 000
100,000,000	100,000,000	..	do do Rio.	.. .. .	80	80	25 000
1,500,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	.. .. .	40	60	200 000
200,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitano	.. .. .	100	30	.. .. 75
400,000	400,000	40,489	Nacional de Fôrças e Esfor.	5 000 — July 91	100	100	500 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Obras	3000 — July 91	70	4	500 000
2,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural .. .. .	.. .. .	40	5	.. .. 53
15,000,000	15,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	175000 — July 91	100	100	110 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	21,805	Saqueamento do Rio.	132500 — July 91	80	80	27 000
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servico Maritimo	8 000 — July 91	80	80	.. .. 60
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torreses Brasileira	4 000 — July 91	200	200	30 000
200,000,000	20,000,000	..	União Lin. des Est. do Briz.

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